

The Way to Build up Wrangell:
Patronize Wrangell Merchants

ALASKA

SENTINEL.

Money Spent Here is Used Here;
Send it East, and it is Gone

VOL. 6. NO. 50.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1908.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Department Store

SPORTSMEN

Who are attracted to Wrangell more and more every year by the

UNSURPASSED GOOSE AND DUCK SHOOTING IN THIS VICINITY

Can find at this store everything they need in the line of

GUNS, AMMUNITION, AND SUPPLIES

No. 10 and 12 shells, loaded with "Infallible" Smokeless Powder and
Chilled Shot

Remington Ejector Guns, Pump Guns, Other
Guns, Tents and Stoves, Rubber Footwear
Oiled Clothing and Mackinaws a Specialty

Motor Launches and Guides for Shooting Parties will be Engaged on
Application

F. MATHESON
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

Stickine Tribe No. 5
Imp. O. R. M.
Meets Tuesday evening of each
week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell,
Alaska. Sojourning chiefs always welcomed.
A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of H.
J. H. WHEELER, Sachem.

CHURCH DIRECTORY

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Interpreted Service, 10:30 A. M., Sunday.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M., Sunday.
Christian Endeavor, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
English Service, 7:30 P. M., Sunday.
Midweek Interpreted Service, 7:30 P. M., Wednesday.
Midweek English Service, 7:30 P. M., Friday.
Library Association meeting in library rooms the
first Tuesday in each month at 7:30 P. M.
J. S. CLARK, Pastor.

ST. PHILIP'S EPISCOPAL
Holy Communion, first Sunday in each month, at
10:30 A. M.
Morning Prayer (Other Sundays) interpreted for
Natives, 10:30 A. M.
Junior Christian Endeavor, 11:30 A. M.
Blue School, 2:00 P. M.
Vespers—Native service, 3:30 P. M.
Service in Norwegian about every fourth Sunday
at 4:30 P. M.
Evening Prayer and service, 7:30 P. M.
Ladies' Aid every second Tuesday evening.
Native prayer meeting each Wednesday evening.
Service of Song, Friday evening, 7:30.
Native Choir, Saturday evening, 7:30.
Free Night School every evening except Sat.
HARRY P. CORSER, Rector.

SALVATION ARMY
Regular Meetings Tuesday and Friday, 7:30 P. M.
Knee Drill, Sunday morning, 7:30.
Service at Jail, Sunday, 10:00 A. M.
Sunday School, 2:00 P. M.
Regular service Sunday evening, 7:30.
EMMA MILLER, Corps Commander.
THOS. TAMARIE, Sergeant-Major.
ROBT. SMITH, Adjutant.

WITH PENCIL AND SHEARS

Items of Interest Gathered From
Here and There

WANTED.—I want to buy some logs
for wood. Hemlock preferred, but will
take spruce. GEORGE SNYDER.

John Olson has gone to Petersburg to
engage in fall and winter fishing.

Manager McHugh and wife were south
bound passengers from Point Ellis on
the Cottage City. The cannery crew
was also aboard.

Sgt. L. P. Hunt came in from Shaka-
han in the Cottage City to be treated
for the effects of a hard fall which he
received at the mill in Shakan recently.
His left shoulder was pretty badly cri-
pled, though not seriously.

C. F. Stedman last week received a
new gasoline engine from the east, and
is building a boat for it at the St. Mich-
ael farm below town.

The engine for Capt. John Johnson's
new launch arrived last week, and we
may look for the new craft to be put in
commission before long.

Ace Hollenback has bought J. C.
Ensey's interest in the launch Anita
and other chattels heretofore owned to-
gether by the two gentlemen.

Mr. and Mrs. Thompson left on the
Cottage City for their home at Spokane.
Mr. Thompson has been employed at
the sawmill during the past season.

The paper was on the press last week
too early to mention the arrival of a
little daughter, who came on October 7
to bless the home of Mr. and Mrs. Far-
quhar Matheson.

The Cottage City was so crowded with
passengers on her last trip south that no
births were available when she reached
Wrangell. Several took passage from
here, however, sleeping on the floor of
the social hall.

A Juneau paper is authority for the
statement that a party of Juneau sports-
men anticipate chartering the launch
E. D. M. for a hunting trip for big game
up the Stikine River. They'll have to
hurry if they go this season.

Rev. H. P. Corser of Wrangell has a
quite lengthy article on the legends and
traditions of the Alaskan natives in the
last issue of the Alaska Yukon Maga-
zine. The article is accompanied by
several fine cuts of local totems.

Gus Sutter, who used to be in the
steamer Alaska at this place, is now in
the engine-room of the Cottage City,
and expects to go up for examination
for engineer's license next spring. Gus
has been gone from here about two
years, most of which time he has spent
on the trans-Pacific liners.

Johnny Murray, a native boy who re-
cently had a portion of one foot crushed
by a machine in the Shakan mill, and
brought here for treatment, was fixed
up temporarily and sent to the hospital
at Juneau. The papers of that city say
that Dr. DeVighe found it necessary to
remove the injured member.

A fine new walk has been built from
the native school house to St. Philip's
church. Alex Vreath and Guy Carson
did the building. This walk will be a
great convenience to the people and also
improves the appearance of that part of
town. Let's have more new walks.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

If you find an "X" in green on your
paper it signifies that your subscription
will expire during the coming month.
If the same mark is made in red, your
subscription ends with the paper so
marked. If the mark is in blue you are
delinquent, and the date from which
you owe will accompany the mark.

Some people are all-fired particular
when it comes to the matter of the se-
lection of school teachers for their children.
A school teacher without a diploma will
not fill the bill. When it comes to hav-
ing their children treated for sickness,
however, these same people are not so
particular, and will trust the lives of
their little ones into the hands of an
impostor who sticks out his chest and
puffs up with assumed importance under
the guise of a doctor. Oh, consistency,
thou art a jewel!

SUES FOR MONEY

Juneau Record, Oct. 8.—S. E. York,
through his attorney, Thos. B. McMa-
hon, yesterday asked the superior court
for a receiver for the Alaska Fish and
Cold Storage Company of Wrangell.

It is alleged in the complaint that the
defendant gave to the plaintiff, York,
three drafts for \$100 each on the Massa-
chusetts Loan and Guarantee Company
of 202 Washington Street, Boston, which
were not honored. The court is further
told in the complaint that agents and
officers of the Alaska Fish and Cold
Storage Co. have confessed that the cor-
poration can not pay the drafts issued to
York.

The plaintiff then alleges: "The only
apparent source of revenue possessed by
the defendants is by sale of its stock;
that said stock sales are attempted to be
made by the circulation of numerous
copies of a printed prospectus, which is
glaringly false, fraudulent and mis-
leading."

Quite a number of people in Wrangell
hold drafts for various amounts, issued
by the same company.

PROCEEDINGS INSTITUTED

Charges Have Been Filed For
Prosecuting Captains

Following are extracts from recent
telegraphic advices to the press, regard-
ing the wreck of the Star of Bengal, and
may prove of interest to the readers of
this paper:

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Charges of
cowardice have been preferred against
the captains of the tugs Hattie Gage and
Kayak, which had in tow the Star of
Bengal at the time the latter struck the
rocks at Coronation Island. The charg-
es have been signed by several of the
survivors of the wreck, and a direct
complaint has been made by Captain
Wagner of the Star of Bengal. The
hearing will take place as soon as the
officers can be brought to San Francisco.
If the charge that the captains ordered
the lines cut and left the Star of Ben-
gal's victims to their fate can be proven,
additional charges in which the crime
of manslaughter will be made will fol-
low against them. It is reported here
that the owners of the Star of Bengal
believe that criminal cowardice was
shown, and are insisting that a search-
ing investigation be made.

San Francisco, Oct. 7.—When Captain
Wagner finished giving his evidence it
was decided to file charges against Cap-
tains Farrer and Hamilton, placing on
them the responsibility for the loss of
life. Captain Wagner's testimony was
along the following lines:

"We were abandoned without a word
of warning. Discovering our plight I
ordered an anchor over, sails lowered,
and, as soon as possible, our second an-
chor out. The holding ground was good
and for a considerable time I appre-
hended that no danger would result be-
fore the towboats would come to take us
out. Calls for assistance were fruitless,
however. Subsequent to the wrecking I
have learned that the towboats rolled
heavily in the strong wind, and fearing
that the funnels would roll out, both the
skippers thought the time opportune to
save their own lives. During the re-
maining hours of darkness land was
sighted but once.

"Fifteen minutes more of towing—a
half hour at the most—would have ta-
ken our ship free of the lee shore and
into the Pacific where the stout ship
would have been ready to safely ride
through a more severe gale. The as-
sistance of the tugs was not provided,
however. I was called from the cabin
at 1:45 on Sunday morning and found
the wind freshening from the southeast.
The first intimation of danger was the
sound of breakers alongside. It was
readily clear that we had been towed too
close inshore. I ordered topsails hoisted
to assist in wearing the tug into the
ocean, and called to the tugboats until I
was hoarse. At this juncture the tow-
ing lines were cut."

If, after the matter is further probed,
the captains are found guilty, informa-
tion will be filed against them by United
States District Attorney Boyce and they
will be tried on felony charges in Juneau.

Seattle, Oct. 5.—Capt. Simpson of
Blaine takes up the cudgel in defense of
Capt. Farrer, and said recently:

"I have been with Farrer in several
very tight places, and never have I seen
any signs of cowardice in him at any
time. In his twenty-five years experi-
ence as a master he has never before
had an accident. For seventeen years
of that time he has been in the employ
of the Alaska Packers in the dangerous
Alaskan waters. He is the best steam-
boat man I ever knew, and in time of
trouble I never saw him get excited or
show any signs of fear.

"As far as the charge that he was
drunk is concerned, Capt. Farrer was
never drunk in his life. When he cut
that tow line letting the Star of Bengal
go ashore, it had to be done. A captain's first duty is to save
his own ship and crew, and according to
the statements of Capt. Wagner the tugs
hung on until they were all among the
rocks. If Capt. Farrer's entire family
had been aboard that ship he would
have had to cut the line just the same.
Had he hung on any longer he would
have lost his own vessel and crew and
been prosecuted to the full extent of the
law.

"Only a landlubber or inexperienced
seaman would assert that the tugs could

CITY STORE

DONALD SINCLAIR, Proprietor

has just received a new shipment of

Men's Fall and Winter Clothing

in all latest styles, at prices to suit all

WE ARE SOLE WRANGELL AGENTS FOR

WORK BROS. COMPANY

The largest made-to-order tailoring house in the world,
Come and have your measure taken by a practical tailor,
Best of style and fit guaranteed and the prices are right

Don't You Know

that it is our earnest endeavor to place before the public

The Best Quality

OF GOOD THINGS TO EAT

BEST THINGS TO WEAR

SAFEST AMMUNITION TO SHOOT

TRY US

St. Michael Trading Co.

have taken off the Bengal's crew and
passengers while the ship was anchored
on a lee shore in a gale of wind off that
rocky coast. The tug boats are not
built for towing, but for carrying fish,
and in a gale of wind they have all they
can do to take care of themselves, as
they have but little power, being built
for inside waters. With a ship in tow
they would be helpless. I have fol-
lowed the sea all my life and hold a
master's certificate, but I know I would
have done the same thing as the cap-
tains of the tugs under the circum-
stances."

DICKINSON-PEARCE

Thursday of last week, October 8, 1908
at Wrangell, Alaska, Commissioner A.
V. R. Snyder spoke the magic words
which converted Dr. George E. Dickin-
son of Sulzer, Alaska, and Miss B.
Pearce, of Waukegan, Illinois, into
Two souls with but a single thought;
Two hearts that beat as one.

Dr. Dickinson is the efficient and pop-
ular physician and surgeon for the
Alaska Development Co. at Sulzer, and
counts as his friends all with whom he
comes in contact.

The bride was among the passengers
aboard the Humboldt on her recent fete-
ful voyage, and was one of those who
were returned to Seattle to catch the
Cottage City, reaching here Tuesday
night of last week on that vessel.

SENTINEL joins with the Doctor's many
friends in extending best wishes, and
also congratulates him upon the excel-
lent judgment displayed in starting out
upon the matrimonial sea by ordering
this paper sent to his address for a year.
The happy couple is thus assured of one
successful year, at least; but we sin-
cerely trust that this year may be fol-
lowed by many similar ones.

Frank Hansen, better known here as
"Gassie," writes us from Seattle that he
has joined the navy and is bound for
China on board the U. S. S. Charleston.
He says he is safe and sound.

The shingle company will soon go out
to spend the winter logging red cedar
for next season's run.

The passengers who came over from
the west coast by the last trip of the
Uncle Dan tell of an incident which
proved the remarkable coolness of Capt.
Roy Cole. When the boat was abreast
of Barrier Island, in Sumner Straits, one
of the passengers coming on deck from
the cabin slipped and fell overboard.
The captain saw him fall, and, reaching
into the engine room, seized the lever
and reversed the engines. This done,
he quickly, but calmly, went on deck
and by the help of one of the passengers
launched the life boat, and, jumping in,
pulled for the man who was by this time
about two hundred feet astern. When
he reached the man the captain put the
stern of the boat within reach and stood
with an oar in his hand to prevent the
fellow from attempting to climb into the
little boat. Meanwhile the Uncle Dan
was put about and picked them both up.
Our informant says that he has been all
over the country, and seen some re-
markable feats of coolness, but never
one to equal this. There was no excite-
ment, and the whole affair was pulled
off as though it were an every-day oc-
currence.

Marion Gano has purchased the in-
terest formerly owned by Fred Campen
in the shingle mill.

SEND A
PROSPECTUS
TO YOUR
FRIENDS
"BACK HOME"

**THE
WILLIAMSON
HAFFNER CO**
OUR CUTS TALK
ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS
DENVER

The Shurick Drug Co.

S. C. SHURICK, M. D., Proprietor

Purest of Drugs and Chemicals

Toilet Articles, Rubber Goods, Stationery, Postals and
Imperial Candies. Exclusive Wrangell Agent for the
Famous Palmer's Perfumes and Toilet Preparations

Orders by Mail Receive Prompt
and Careful Attention

Courteous Treatment and Correct
Prices Always Assured

Come in and inspect our Line of Perfumeries and Toilet Articles
WRANGELL DRUG COMPANY

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER.....ALASKA.

They that go up into the air in ships, lo, they have their troubles likewise.

Poor, weak man! The story is told of a Boston woman who won a husband by her mince pies.

The movement for preservation of the forests has made some progress, but it is not out of the woods yet.

A fairy tale for young and old: Once upon a time there was a bright, intelligent young man who rocked a boat.

Some men live to be over 70 without learning that it is extremely imprudent to write any letter that needs a "Burn this" postscript.

An Indianapolis paper says: "The woods are full of men who wish to marry." That being the case, why have they taken to the woods?

If it were the "man who rocks the boat" who pointed the unloaded revolver at himself the "Glorious Fourth" would have its redeeming feature.

We trust that King Edward, who is now a Russian admiral, will be able to avoid awkward complications in case Russia has any future trouble with his Japanese allies.

For some reason it seems it is a most difficult thing for a runaway automobile to pass between two telephone poles, notwithstanding they are a considerable distance apart.

If boys would only learn algebra, history and the rest as easily as they learn betting averages and the standing of the baseball clubs, how much easier the lot of the school teacher would be!

The American theory of keeping our doors open to the oppressed of other nations is a beautiful one, or would be if the oppressed when they arrive would be content to grow up with the country and not blow it up.

A fairy tale for old and young: Once upon a time there was a sweet girl who baked the bread and pies for a large family, swept the house, washed the dishes and wrote her graduating essay, all in one day.

At last Homer has met his only real rival, The "seven cities" which claimed the blind bard are outnumbered by the municipalities which claim the author of "Casey at the Bat." The love for really great poetry has not declined.

The bar should not only have its code of ethics, but it should set its face determinedly against violations of that code. If the men who discredit the profession are visited with professional ostracism, and those who bring it into reproach are upon its initiative promptly disbarred, a wholesome improvement in the character of the bar will result. But positive and persistent action is needed even more than codes of ethics.

While a New York man was washing a sick dog, not long ago, the dog licked his hand. The animal died of rabies, and the man in due time developed the disease. The physicians at the Pasteur Institute told him that he came too late for them to help him. So he put his affairs in order and went home to wait for death, which soon arrived. The fine thing about the story was the unhygienic bravery with which the man prepared to die. A disagreeable element was a rather morbid revival of interest in hydrophobia. The disease is not common, and most "mad dogs" are not infected with hydrophobia. It is always a wise thing to wash with antiseptics a wound caused by the bite of any animal, or caused in any other way. A sick dog should be isolated, and, if possible, examined by a competent veterinary surgeon. It is unfair to man and beast not to feed a dog intelligently, keep him clean, and keep him out of bad company.

Automobiles have ruined so many macadamized roads that an international congress has been called to meet in Paris on October 11 to consider plans for saving the roads. The macadam road, as every one knows, is composed of layers of crushed stone held together by a binding material rolled into the surface. This method of paving was devised for the use of iron-tired vehicles. As the iron-bound wheels roll over the road they crush the small stones, and the dust sifts into the crevices between the larger stones and binds them more tightly together. With judicious use, such a road improves with age. The automobile, however, runs on an air-filled rubber tire. This tire, instead of crushing the small stones, sucks the dust out from between the large stones, and the wind blows it away, leaving the roadbed rough and uneven. Road experts on both sides of the ocean have been seeking for some surface dressing that will seal the road when once made so tight that the rubber tire cannot draw out the binder by suction. Oils with asphaltic bases, coal tar preparations and calcium chloride have been used with some success in allaying the dust and preventing the wear of the roads,

but they are not wholly satisfactory either here or in Europe.

After forty-five years of service marked by unwavering fidelity, Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector general of the Imperial Chinese maritime customs, has sailed for Europe on a leave of absence. If at the end of the year he does not return to China, his successor will be appointed. In any case, owing to a reconstruction of the customs service, Sir Robert Hart's official career is regarded as virtually ended. The work he has done is remarkable. Under him, for the first time, a Chinese government department became not only efficient but absolutely free from corruption. During his term of office the imports rose from twenty million pounds to sixty-seven million pounds. The career of Sir Robert Hart is only one item in the great debt which the East owes to the West, and especially to England. One could not estimate in dollars and cents the value of the work in Egypt of Lord Cromer, or of Sir Andrew Clarke and Sir Frank Swettenham in the Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula, or the long line of governors-general of India, from Clive and Warren Hastings down to Lord Curzon. Almost always their work has been carried on against native opposition and intrigue. In the face of active enmity or surrounded by cold hostility; and it is always thankless. When Sir Robert Hart sailed from Peking, the largest international gathering ever seen there was assembled to bid him farewell; but among the crowd there was hardly a representative of the nation which he had served so long. Something of this great work and this fine spirit of service marks the career of Mr. Taft, the real creator of government in the Philippines, and that work has been hampered not only by the native opposition, which was to be expected, but by distrust and aspersion at home. Clearing the ground for the establishment of civilized government is work that involves suffering, frequently if not always works some injustices, and is sometimes accompanied by cruelty; but the Anglo-Saxon race may well be proud of its constructive work throughout the world. Wherever it has gone, democracy, too, has marched; and a greater degree of freedom for the common people has resulted.



Recurrent Vomiting.

This is a curious and often most distressing condition from which children sometimes suffer—often needlessly.

The term, recurrent or cyclic vomiting, refers to the chief, or at least the most striking, symptom. The attacks recur at irregular intervals—often after working hard over some more than usually difficult lesson, or after being kept in at school writing "lines" or making up for some neglected lesson.

The symptoms preceding the attack are rather indefinite and uncertain. The child feels dull and disinclined to play. He may be pale or sallow; there are dark rings under the eyes, and often the lids look sore and red. Then suddenly, and perhaps without preceding nausea, vomiting occurs.

This is profuse, violent and persistent, the effort continuing long after the stomach is empty. After whatever food there may be in the stomach has been expelled, mucus is thrown up, and often bile.

The attack may last, with occasional intermissions, for a few hours or even several days. There is little or no fever, and the pulse is weak but not rapid. If the attack continues any great length of time the child becomes very weak, and seems ill out of all proportion to the exhaustion to be expected from the continued vomiting and consequent fasting.

It is, indeed, poisoned with certain acids formed in the body, and not decomposed into harmless substances, as is the case with the normal child. These acid poisons are the same as those found in cases of diabetes, and hence the disease is believed to be one due to imperfect chemical action in the process of nutrition—of metabolism, as these internal processes are called.

As the child grows up these attacks cease, but are often succeeded by sick-headache.

The cause is unknown, but from the resemblance of the attacks to those of sick-headache, and from the fact that they are often succeeded by sick-headaches, it is believed that the two affections are essentially the same, and are due to defective chemical action in the body, caused or aggravated by some other fault, such as eye-strain. It is probable, indeed, that eye-strain is the most common cause. The child subject to these periodical attacks of vomiting should, therefore, be examined by an oculist as a preliminary to treatment.

The Good Things.

"He seems to be making quite a lot of money now. Is his system of physical culture a good thing?"

"Well—er—everyone who pays for it is."

—Philadelphia Press.

A woman, when packing up furniture, doesn't know of anything that can't be made perfectly safe by being packed in bed quilts.

WHEN MY LOVE COMES.

My love may come in early spring,
Through orchards, April kissed,
With happy bluebirds caroling
In dreamy skies of mist.
Then sing, glad oriole, and hush
The mourning of the dove;
But sing! sing! bobolink, and thrush,
Of love, and love, and love!

Or she may come in summer days,
When heated meadows rest,
And down the fields a goldfinch swoys
Upon the thistle's crest.
Then, blackthroat, sing! You love the sun!

Sing, quail, amid the heat;
And all your songs shall make this one,
My sweet! my sweet! my sweet!

Her path may lie through leafless trees,
Her dainty feet may stir
Soft rustling leaves; the chickadees
May all make love to her.
Then, sun, shine soft from golden skies;
Stay, happy wind, to kiss
Her cheek, and fill my sweetheart's eyes
With bliss, and bliss, and bliss!

Across a track of drifting snow
If she should chance to tread
The lingering flakes shall come and go
Around her darling head.
The longing flakes shall touch her hair,
Then, snowbird, round her dart;
Sing, shining snow and shining air,
Sweetheart! Sweetheart! Sweetheart!

I would, if she shall come in spring,
That springtime might be here;
I long for winter, if it bring
My love a day more near.
For what is spring or what is fall?
Love only makes the skies.
My love shall blend the joy of all
Sweet seasons in her eyes.
—New York Sun.



The short road, a crescent of semi-detached villas, each fronted by a diminutive privet-edged inclosure dotted with shrubs, lay quiet and deserted when the queer-looking old gentleman in the shabby innervest and the soft hat turned into it. Puffing at his old briar, he walked slowly along the whole length of the road, and then, turning, came as slowly back. Behind curtained windows curious women saw him stand for a space gazing up at that house which had remained with closed doors and lowered blinds ever since the visit of the dread Reaper ten days before. Following his every action they observed him knock his pipe on his boot, and after placing it in his pocket, push open the swinging gate and walk quietly up the path. For days the house had given no sign of habitation; the ringing of many callers had failed to effect response, and as his fingers came from the tarnished bell they craned forward interestedly.

The door remained closed. For a full minute he waited before he rang again. Still there came no response. "The boy won't see you, John," he said to himself, in his jerky way. "Won't see anybody. Heartstick, despairing; still fighting out his terrible battle. Hopeless business, solitary brooding. . . . Mustn't turn back, John. . . . Got to try and help him against the odds." He took off his hat and raised his hand again to the bell, to arrest it suddenly and turn for the entrance. After that the curious neighbors lost sight of him for some time. He reached the garden door, to find that locked, too. Stooping, he discovered that the key remained in the lock, and, with a little manipulation, succeeded in pushing it out. By the aid of an opportune twig he contrived to draw it beneath the door, and presently he stood within the garden.

"Mustn't stand on ceremony, John," he muttered. "The boy wants you." He advanced to the back door and knocked. There was no answer. Waiting but a short time, he turned the handle. The door swung open, and very quietly he stole within.

The kitchen was in disorder. On the table showed the remnants of a meal. The range was choked with ashes; dust lay thickly everywhere. Tip-toeing along the passage, he tried the door of the drawing room. It was locked. He peered into the dining room. It was empty. A glass vase lay broken on the floor, with the scattered flowers, just as they had fallen, dead and withered. The drawn blinds gave the room an air of gloom. Hat in hand he ascended the carpeted stairs, and as he reached the landing he crashed it in his grip and stared for a space inert. From the little room facing him came the sound of stertorous breathing. Slowly, noiselessly, he approached and gazed within.

The room had been converted into a man's den. Against one wall stood a roll-top desk and a typewriter on its stand. Cases lined with books lined the others. A table stood in the middle of the room, and by the side of it an easy chair. Sitting in the chair, with his head and arms sprawled on the table, was the man he had come to visit. The reek of spirits and stale cigar smoke permeated the air. A litter of empty bottles and papers lay about the floor. Though it was broad daylight, the gas was flaring. The man was in a drunken stupor.

The little old gentleman looked, and into his face crept an expression of pity and concern. "Time you came, John," he whispered. "Quite time. The boy needs some one . . . bad." Quietly he slipped across the room, and taking the half-empty whisky bottle from the table hid it behind the desk. The man started, and from his lips came a long-drawn sigh. Still and silent stood John watching him, and presently, seeing that the stupor still held him fast, he slunk away and down the stairs.

In the kitchen he found the kettle, and, filling it, placed it upon the gas stove. While the water boiled he cleared the table, and, throwing off his innervest, played the part of housemaid. His efforts showed the practiced hand, and when, finally, he desisted, the dust and dirt had vanished. In like manner he treated the dining room, and then, after washing his hands, proceeded to brew a pot of strong tea. Foraging in the pantry, he discovered sugar, and, taking the tray, again he stole quietly up the stairs.

The man started as his hand fell on his shoulder, and from his lips came a hoarse, inarticulate cry. John shook him gently. Dazedly he sat up and glared at him through sunken, blood-shot eyes. His face, stubbled with the growth of many days, showed white and haggard. His black hair was unkempt. His neck was bare, his vest unbuttoned, and the stain of spilled liquor discolored his linen. Wildly he glared, and as a glimmer of comprehension shot into his bemused brain he stumbled to his feet with a curse on his lips. The visitor pressed him back into the chair, overcoming his feeble struggling with gentle insistence. The man held his hands to his throbbing head and groaned again. Taking up the teapot, John poured out a cup; into it he dropped two lumps of sugar and stirred it.

"I want you to drink this, boy," he said, softly. "Throat parched, eh? Everything green? I know—I know. Drink it. Revive you."

The young man took the proffered cup with trembling fingers and drank the draught with avidity.

"That's good, eh?" chirped John, nodding his head in satisfaction. "Oh, yes; there's another. And biscuits, too. Try and nibble one or two. Head pretty bad? Ah, let old John have a try to ease it."

Slipping into the bathroom, he dipped a towel into cold water, and, after wringing it, skipped back and applied it with tender solicitude to the aching brows. This accomplished, very quietly he began to tidy up the littered room. The man lay back with closed eyes and twitching features. His body ached. He felt as weak as a child. The throbbing in his head was anguish. John sped noiselessly downstairs, to reappear with material for making a fire. In a short time he had it blazing. Then having cleared out the litter, he sat down and waited.

The man opened his eyes. "Another drink, boy," said John, cheerily. "And have a peek at the biscuits. Feel better presently. That's right. You look completely used up. Lie back; don't trouble to talk. I'll just pull up the blind and open the window a bit. Fresh air take away that beastly sick feeling. Beautiful spring morning, Ned. Hear the skylark. The buds are showing on the trees."

The man clenched his hands, and into his eyes crept again the dull, hopeless look of misery. John stole across the room and placed his hand on his shoulder commiseratingly.

"Ned," he said, very softly; "I know, my boy. . . . They told me at the office yesterday. They said you had not shown up for ten days, and I thought I'd just run along to see you not to intrude, boy. You won't think that. But just because I wanted to help you, if I could, through the bad time, I'm glad I came. I wish I had known before. Ned, boy, forgive me if I hurt. I know Mary, I know something of your happiness together, and I know how proudly she regarded you. Do you not think, could she have seen you these past days, she would have grieved at your weakness? No, I won't preach, lad. I understand. But, can you not see that temporary forgetfulness obtained at such a cost serves but to aggravate the disease in the hours of awakening? You cannot bury grief for long that way, boy. Alleviation comes only with time and a brave application to duty. The other is the blind way of the craven. Some time it must end, and—what then?"

"What then?" cried the man, bitterly. "Oblivion; eternal forgetfulness. My God, man, I would welcome it!" "Tell me, Ned," said John, after a pause. "She passed—peacefully?" "She died not knowing me!" cried the man.

He stumbled to his feet, and, turning, gripped the little gentleman by his shoulders, a torrent of words fighting now for utterance.

"We had been married but four short years," he whispered. "She was but twenty-three—twenty-three, scarcely budding into the glorious flower—and she was cut off. No woman ever breathed as pure in thought, as good in heart. No man was ever blessed with better wife. We were happy, living each for the other, and yet she was cut off. Reconcile it if you can, man. Tell me why the dawn of joy for her should be the night, while yet for other

ers, who were not worthy to touch her, years of pleasure shall be in store. Reconcile it if you can, for I have tried, and tried in vain, until the cruel injustice, the impotence of protest, has urged me to find forgetfulness."

He dropped back heavily into the chair, and sat with bowed head and clenched hands. His white, haggard face showed wet with sweat.

Through a mist Uncle John regarded him pityingly, and his hand went out to him.

"Ned, boy," he said, feelingly, "I am a lonely old fellow. Into my life has come no loving woman. But—I can understand. I have seen men and women, whose young lives were full of promise, cut off, even as was Mary's, and the same questioning, the same sense of injustice, has held me, too. To what avail? Death, even as life, must ever remain an inscrutable mystery which no man shall understand. We can but submit. Thousands have questioned as you do, without answer, and only Time's hand has had power to lift the weight of grief. Weakness is but a protruding of the mind anguish. The brave man who takes up his work bravely, believe me, is he who soonest will find the peace that comes with resignation. Tell me, boy, what of the little one?"

"The child was taken by her mother when Mary was stricken," returned the man, wearily. "I have not seen her since. I have seen no one."

"They want you at the office, Ned," said John, appealingly. "Your work is waiting, and there is no one can do it. May I not tell the governor you will be there to-morrow. Work is a far better physic for a mind diseased than that you have died to, and with it comes no regret."

The man sat silent and unheeding. The appeal had failed to touch him. In his eyes was still the dull, hopeless look of despair. John shook his head, and realizing that further speech would be profitless, rose and quietly left the room.

In the kitchen he slipped on his shabby innervest and passed out of the back door. No thought of giving up the fight had for an instant entered his mind. Far from it. It was not Uncle John's way to accept defeat at the first reverse. As a quiet student of human nature he, if anyone, knew how best the emotions could be stirred. The weaving and unraveling of plot and counterplot constituted his business, and his abrupt departure but signified that some idea had germinated in his brain by which his object might be achieved.

The woman next door was surprised to see the queer-looking old gentleman on her step, and more so at his question. As he raised his hat and left her with smiling thanks she watched him out of sight with interest. When presently, through the curtained window, she saw him reappear with a little prattling child, whom she instantly recognized, in his arms, she gave a gasp of astonishment and stood for quite a long time motionless, gazing moist-eyed before her.

Once again John strode to the back door and into the silent house. In the kitchen he stayed and slipped off the child's coat and bonnet, whispering the while and smiling.

"Daddy's in his room," he said. "Little giddle go up and see daddy." Into the little bright face flashed instant joy.

"Daddy," she lisped, and, skipping away, she hurried up the stairs. John quietly followed.

"Daddy," she panted. "Want—see—my daddy?"

The tiny feet pattered along the landing. Through the open doorway she skipped, and with a gurgle of delight she ran into the outstretched arms.

"Daddy!" she cried rapturously. And the little arms went round his neck, and the little laughing face was pressed closely to his breast.

On the stairs Uncle John stood and listened to the choking sobs, the hoarse cries of endearment. Then, dashing the tears from his smiling face, he passed from room to room and pulled up the blinds—Black and White.

SOME DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION HISTORY.

Westward the course of empire takes its way. The twentieth Democratic national convention went farther west to hold its momentous deliberations of 1908 than has any preceding convention of either of the dominant parties. The Missouri river has heretofore limited the western movement of the great political organizations. St. Louis and Kansas City having each been honored in the past. But a westward strike of 500 miles brings the Democratic delegates of this year to the Rocky Mountains, to a city which does not even call itself of the Middle West, but is distinctly and wholly Western.

It is seventy-six years since the first national Democratic convention was called at the behest of Andrew Jackson, then President, to nominate the man whom he wished to serve with him as Vice President during his second term. Jackson's popularity with his own party was so unquestioned that he was nominated at this first Democratic national convention by acclamation. So far as he was concerned, no convention was needed to set upon him the party stamp of approval. And the convention wisely enough decided that with so perfect an embodiment of Democracy at its head as "Old Hickory" no formal declaration of party principles was necessary. The committee appointed by the convention of 1832 to prepare an address to the people reported that they considered an address unnecessary and recommended the several delegations to make such explanation by address, report or otherwise to their respective constituents of the objects, proceedings and result of the meeting as they might deem expedient.

It was not until 1840, the year in which the party failed to agree upon a vice presidential candidate, that a Democratic convention made a formal declaration of the issues upon which they appealed to the people for support. Since 1840 every Democratic convention has issued such a declaration and gradually the platforms have come to be regarded as having the binding force of party law. Within their limitations they are accepted as unquestionably as the Thirty-nine Articles of the Westminster catechism.

The first Democratic national convention of 1832 was held March 22 in Baltimore, a city which has been honored by the gathering of the party's great quadrennial meeting eight times since national conventions were evolved as nominating bodies.

The conventions of 1832, 1836, 1840, 1844, 1848, 1852, 1856 and the adjourned convention of 1860, which first met in Charleston, have been held in Baltimore. Chicago furnished the theater of action for the meetings of 1864, 1884 and 1892. But before the convention selected a city so far to the West as that of the Illinois metropolis in 1894, it had met in Cincinnati in 1856 and in Charleston, S. C., in 1860, at which city the longest balloting on record proved futile, and an adjournment without nominating followed. Tammany Hall held the delegates of 1868, when the New York statesman, Horatio Seymour, presided as permanent chairman, developed suddenly into a dark horse candidate, the third party had brought forth up to that time, Polk and Franklin Pierce having preceded him as such. Having reached Chicago, the step to St. Louis was not hard to take, and the conventions of 1876, 1888 and 1904 were held in the Missouri town which still regards itself as the rival of Chicago, as it really was back in the '70s. Cincinnati in 1880 and Kansas City in 1900 complete the tale of the cities which now include the town lying near the peak which in the days of the prairie schooler was the destination of many a hardy pioneer.

At the first Democratic convention a committee appointed to prepare the rules recommended that two-thirds of the whole number of votes of the convention should be necessary to constitute a choice in making nominations. At every national convention since that time this has been reaffirmed as the law of the Democratic party. In 1836 an attempt was made to repeal the rule. In fact the effort was successful by a small margin of votes, 231 to 210, but upon reconsideration the rule was put in force. In 1844 the two-thirds rule was bitterly, even savagely, opposed by the friends of Van Buren, who had a majority of the votes on the first ballot, but at no time could muster two-thirds.

The Democratic convention of 1848, which nominated Lewis Cass of Michigan for President and William O. Butler of Kentucky for Vice President, directed the appointment of the first national committee ever organized. Its candidate, like the Democratic candidate of 1840, was defeated by a Whig soldier candidate, Gen. Taylor, who, like Gen. Harrison, had no preparation for the executive office and was nominated by the Whigs in obedience to the doctrine of availability.

In the convention of 1852, held in Baltimore, there occurred another of those strange and sudden movements by which the contest between prominent and favored candidates causes them all to be discarded and the position to be given to some heretofore unknown quantity. To use an old and much used if not abused figure, when the tournament opened four renowned knights entered the lists. They were Lewis Cass of Michigan, the defeated candidate of 1848; James Buchanan of Pennsylvania; Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois and William L. Marcy of New York. After many exciting tilts, Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, a knight who had remained in the shadow with visor down, dashed in, unhorsed his opponents and won the prize.

It took seventeen ballots to nominate James Buchanan of Pennsylvania in the Cincinnati convention of 1860. From the first he was the leading candidate, but could not control two-thirds of the votes. On the sixteenth ballot the contest had narrowed down to Buchanan and Douglas. On the next ballot after delegation changed its vote until the entire number, 226, were cast for Buchanan. Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois, who had twice been a presidential candidate, at last succeeded in winning the nomination in 1890. But the shadow of secession was over the land, and the party, like the country, was suffering. The convention assembled in Charleston April 23, 1900, and continued until May 3. After fifty-seven fruitless ballots, in which Douglas

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had a majority but not two-thirds of a full convention, the regular organization adjourned to meet in Baltimore on June 18, when Douglas was nominated.

The first Democratic convention to meet in Chicago was that of 1864. It nominated Gen. George B. McClellan of New Jersey on the first ballot. George H. Pendleton was named as the vice presidential candidate.

In 1868 the convention assembled in Tammany Hall in New York. Horatio Seymour was in the chair. When some votes were cast for him he declared that he was not a candidate. A stampede in his favor followed. He was given every vote of the convention on the twenty-second ballot. Francis P. Blair of Missouri was nominated for Vice President on the first ballot.

The Democratic convention of 1872, which met in Baltimore, July 9, 1872, accepted the principles of the Liberal Republicans and endorsed their candidates, Horace Greeley of New York and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri. Some rock-bound Democrats refused to abide by the action of the convention and held a convention of their own in September, 1872, nominating Charles O'Connor of New York for President and John Quincy Adams for Vice President. Both nominees declined, but their declinations were not accepted.

Samuel J. Tilden of New York and Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana were candidates for the presidential nomination in 1876. On the second ballot Tilden was named for the higher office. Hendricks was nominated by a unanimous vote for the second place. The convention of 1880 was a short one. It was called to order in Cincinnati June 22 and adjourned June 24. Gen. Hancock was nominated on the third ballot and William H. English of Indiana was nominated for Vice President by acclamation.

The convention of 1884 selected a man whose recent death brought forth expressions of respectful regret from all classes of men. Grover Cleveland of New York, though opposed by Tammany, was nominated on the second ballot, and with Hendricks of Indiana carried the party back into power. To defeat him, Tammany tried to break down the unit rule followed by Democratic conventions, but the attempt was not successful. The convention of 1888 was the first in forty-eight years to nominate a candidate by acclamation. At this convention Grover Cleveland was nominated for a second term by resolution without opposition. For Vice President Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was nominated on the first ballot, receiving 600 votes. This convention met in St. Louis. The Chicago convention of 1892 again nominated him on the first ballot, despite the determined opposition of his own State. He was thrice honored by his party. The convention of 1888 nominated him for a second term by resolution without opposition and the convention of 1892 nominated him again on the first ballot.

Women's Work in Norway.

The scope of women's employment is much wider in Norway than with us, writes H. H. D. Pierce in the Atlantic Monthly. Even large public banquets are chiefly served by maids, and in the shops customers are waited upon, generally, by saleswomen.

This is by no means confined to a few classes of shops, for both men and women; in jewelers' and silversmiths', in fact, in almost every branch of retail trade, while women are not exclusively employed to wait upon customers, they decidedly predominate. In the banks also, in the post and telegraph office, and upon the railways women are much employed, not only in clerical capacities, but for work exclusively performed in America by men.

In the University of Christiania both sexes attend the lectures indiscriminately and are upon the same footing. In the practice of medicine, and especially of dentistry, there are quite as many female as male practitioners. In a small block of buildings close to the legation I have counted the signs of six dentists, three of whom are women. Even in the law women are admitted to practice.

The hospitality of the homes is that truest hospitality which invites the guest to share in good cheer without ostentation or display. Dinner is at three or four o'clock, served by trim, fresh-looking maids, and supper at eight, when, except on formal occasions, the guest is free to forage round the table for himself. Adjoining to the drawing-room, the guests thank both master and mistress of the house, and on the next meeting never fail to say, "Thanks for the last time."

Chinese Torture.

The ingenuity of the Chinese in devising punishment for offenders surpasses that of the most cruel people of the middle ages. Some time ago a boy was kidnapped from a village about thirty miles from Chinkiang and brought to that city to be sold. The kidnappers were arrested and returned to the village, where the people dug a hole in the ground, like a grave, about three feet deep, covered the bottom and sides with unslaked lime, placed the offender, with his hands and feet tied, upon the lime and covered his body with the same material. Then they filled the hole full of water, and as the lime slaked he was roasted alive and his body consumed.

Evidence Off Made to Order.

Tommy—Pop, what is expert testimony?

Tommy's Pop—Expert testimony my son, is a thing supplied by men who tell the truth to the highest bidder.—Philadelphia Record.

All It Is Worth.

"Do you think there is anything of a binding obligation when a man establishes osculatory reciprocity with a maid?"

"Of course not; that is mere lip service."—Baltimore American.

A woman will take abuse from her husband through love of him that a clerk will take for money.

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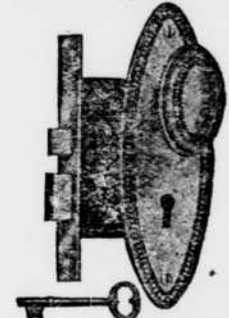
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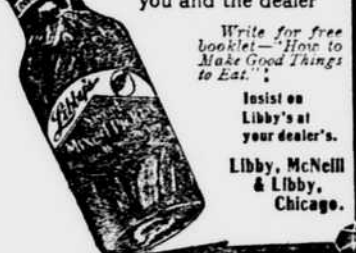
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during the teething period.

Teacher—You have named all domes-
tic animals save one. It has bristly
hair, it is grimy, likes dirt, and is
fond of mud. Well, Tom? Tom
(shamefacedly)—That's me.—Chicago
Tribune.

BORAX IN THE DAIRY

The problem of keeping sweet all the
utensils used in connection with milk and
cream selling and butter making has been
a serious one with the farmer.
He has come to realize that the slightest
taint or hint of staleness left in a can, tin
or churn may ruin a whole output; that the
taint that is left in the form of bacteria,
which grow and multiply in milk or butter,
producing disastrous results.
The farmer has learned that hot water
won't rinse away the greasy residue in dairy
utensils.

He has learned that soap leaves a residue
of its own which is, if anything, worse than
the milk or cream residue, and there has
been constant clamor for a dairy cleanser
and sweetener that will meet modern re-
quirements.

A few of the largest creamery establish-
ments called experts into consultation on
this problem, and these scientific aids de-
cided unanimously upon a product of nature
which exactly fits the bill—BORAX.
Scientists have long known borax as a
cleanser, a sweetener and an antiseptic de-
stroyer of bacteria and green growths that
destroy all that is harmful, preserves fresh-
ness, sweetness and purity, and relieves the
dairyhouse and dairy household of drudgery
and of needless work and worry.

Write Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York
City, for "Successful Dairymaking," being val-
uable information on the most profitable se-
lection of cows, their feeding and care, the
handling of milk to yield the highest price
product, and the protection and preserva-
tion of these products from deterioration;
with articles on diseases of cows, and rec-
ipes for their cure. This book is FREE.

Local agents wanted. Write for money
making plan.

completely successful; but we are
earning by our own blunders. Pres-
ently, when the good sense and experi-
ence of the parents shall supplement
and justify the healthy and instinctive
choice of the son or daughter, we shall
see even more frequently than now that
most beautiful of earthly sights, a mar-
riage both suitable and happy.

"You should never take anything
that doesn't agree with you," the phy-
sician told Mr. Marks. "If I had al-
ways followed that rule, Marie," he
remarked to his wife, "where would
she be?"

Prepare any fish suitable for baking
in the usual manner and stuff it with
potato dressing, seasoned with a
small amount of garlic. When the fish
is nearly cooked, pour over it a sauce
made of two cups of chopped ripe to-
matos, a tablespoonful of butter, salt
to taste, and the pulp of two chile
peppers.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a
chafing dish. When well heated add a
tablespoonful of Mexican pepper pulp,
a half tablespoonful of mustard and
a little salt. To this add a half pound
of cheese cut in small pieces. When
the cheese is melted stir in slowly
three or four tablespoonfuls of milk,
and then add one beaten egg. The
mixture should be stirred constantly
while cooking. When sufficiently
thickened, serve on small squares of
toasted bread.

Heat a little olive oil in a frying
pan or chafing dish. Chop fine the
meat of two or three tomatoes and a
green pepper and season with a half
spoonful of salt and the pulp of one
chile pepper. Place this in the frying
pan or chafing dish and add two beat-
en eggs; fry until the eggs are solid
and serve while hot.

Two pounds of raw beef chopped
fine, one small onion or clove or garlic
chopped fine, two tomatoes strained,
tablespoonful of chile powder or chile
pepper pulp. Fry the meat, tomatoes
and chopped onion or garlic with two
tablespoonfuls of suet until cooked
through. Then place in a stew ket-
tle with about a quart of water and
boil one-half hour. To this may be
added a pint of Mexican beans which
have been soaked over night and boil-
ed very tender. Salt to taste. Mexi-
cans do not cook the chile con carne
and beans together, but serve them
usually in the same dish. American

A REAL HOME MISSIONARY



The old time fairy
tale, which depicts
the stepmother as a
cruel ogre, has
warped and discol-
ored the lives of hun-
dreds of children. It
is directly responsible for the prejudice
even grown people feel for their father's
second wife.

"Cinderella" is the most popular and
widely known of the "stepmother"
stories. It has done incalculable harm
by implanting false views in the child
mind, yet its charms are so great it
will never be barred from the nursery.

Stepmothers are a much-maligned
race. It is too much to expect every
stepmother to be an angel. That would
be as ridiculous as to expect every mo-
ther to be ideal, every daughter sweet
and unselfish and devoted to her pa-
rents.

No matter how harsh and cruel and
short-sighted a mother may be, she
never incurs the public condemnation
meted out so generously to the woman
who attempts to mother another wom-
an's children.

Surely the most difficult vocation in
life is to be a wise, careful, strong
stepmother! Nothing but a great love
could lead a woman to put herself in
such an anomalous position. She must
be wise to comprehend instincts and
emotions the child itself does not un-
derstand; careful not to infringe its
rights in the slightest degree; strong
enough to live her own life and take her
own place in the household without
cringing to anyone, even the first wife's
relatives.

The mother who speaks disparagingly
of stepmothers before her children
makes a great mistake. The children
for whom she would sacrifice life itself
if necessary may come under a step-
mother's rule at some future time.
Visits to "grandma's" frequently un-
do all the patient stepmother has ac-
complished toward winning the little
stepdaughter's affection. She returns
moody, disrespectful and inclined to
pout. Here is where the stepmother, if
she be a woman of good judgment, will
wield the "big stick" and forbid visits
to people who persist in poisoning the
child's mind.

Of course, the neighbors will con-
demn her, and all the dead mother's
family, to the distant third cousins,
will unite in forming an anvil chorus,
but they would do that in any case.

The woman who brings up a family
of children not her own, without rob-
bing them of their father's affection or
real estate, and without causing per-
manent estrangements, has accom-
plished a life work of which she may
be proud. She need not fear the gos-
sips. Such a stepmother is a home mis-
sionary in the fullest meaning of the
word.—Cincinnati Post.

HOW MEXICAN DISHES ARE MADE

**Chile Pepper and Garlic Enter Large-
ly Into Old Spanish Recipes.**

In the preparation of nearly all
Mexican or Spanish dishes the chief
ingredient is the indispensable chile
pepper, says the Denver Times. This
pepper can be obtained at nearly all
large grocery stores. However, there is
a chile powder preparation which is
almost as good as the pepper, much
less difficult to use and not so expen-
sive. The peppers are dried when
bought. Before they can be used they
must be boiled in water for ten min-
utes. The skin and seeds then may
be easily removed, for only the inside
pulp is used. Mexicans flavor their
sauces and meats with a garlic, but
an onion may be substituted when
there is an objection to the garlic
flavor. Here are some of the most
noted Mexican dishes, with genuine
recipes for their preparation:

Prepare any fish suitable for baking
in the usual manner and stuff it with
potato dressing, seasoned with a
small amount of garlic. When the fish
is nearly cooked, pour over it a sauce
made of two cups of chopped ripe to-
matos, a tablespoonful of butter, salt
to taste, and the pulp of two chile
peppers.

Melt a tablespoonful of butter in a
chafing dish. When well heated add a
tablespoonful of Mexican pepper pulp,
a half tablespoonful of mustard and
a little salt. To this add a half pound
of cheese cut in small pieces. When
the cheese is melted stir in slowly
three or four tablespoonfuls of milk,
and then add one beaten egg. The
mixture should be stirred constantly
while cooking. When sufficiently
thickened, serve on small squares of
toasted bread.

Heat a little olive oil in a frying
pan or chafing dish. Chop fine the
meat of two or three tomatoes and a
green pepper and season with a half
spoonful of salt and the pulp of one
chile pepper. Place this in the frying
pan or chafing dish and add two beat-
en eggs; fry until the eggs are solid
and serve while hot.

Two pounds of raw beef chopped
fine, one small onion or clove or garlic
chopped fine, two tomatoes strained,
tablespoonful of chile powder or chile
pepper pulp. Fry the meat, tomatoes
and chopped onion or garlic with two
tablespoonfuls of suet until cooked
through. Then place in a stew ket-
tle with about a quart of water and
boil one-half hour. To this may be
added a pint of Mexican beans which
have been soaked over night and boil-
ed very tender. Salt to taste. Mexi-
cans do not cook the chile con carne
and beans together, but serve them
usually in the same dish. American

cooks, however, cook the meat and
beans together for an hour. The chile
con carne may be thickened with a
little flour and water mixed if it seems
too thin when ready to serve.

Put a cupful of dried rice into a
hot frying pan containing a table-
spoonful of olive oil. Roast the rice
until well brown, but not scorched.
Add to this four or five finely chopped
tomatoes, a little salt and two table-
spoonfuls of Mexican or chile pepper
pulp. Pour in a cupful of boiling wa-
ter and let simmer until the rice is
soft.

TRAVELING WITHOUT TIPS.

**German Hotel Keeper Puts His The-
ory Into Practice.**

Herr Grauer, a wealthy German hotel
proprietor, has carried out an ex-
periment with amusing results on the
tipping custom, says the London Mail.
He had a theory that all hotel em-
ployees should be paid a living wage,
and that tipping should be abolished in
hotels.

So he started, accompanied by his
wife and daughter (the Lausanne cor-
respondent writes) on a three weeks' tour
of the chief German and Swiss hotels,
determined not to spend a sou on tips,
in order to test his opinions.

One week's experience of the conse-
quences was enough for his wife and
daughter, who returned home disap-
pointed and indignant with Herr Grauer
for the discomfort and insults to
which he had led them.

Mysterious hieroglyphics and secret
signs—known only to hotel employes—
announced the arrival of the Grauers—
"the non-tippers"—at the various re-
sorts they visited. The result was al-
ways the same—nobody seemed to want
them.

At the stations they were told that
the particular hotel where they wished
to stay was full; the hotel omnibus
was merely "waiting for a few old clients
to depart." When they insisted on
entering the omnibus there was nobody
to carry their luggage, and railway
porters had to be employed and paid.
Arriving at the hotel, their heavy bag-
gage was unceremoniously thrown on
the ground and the boxes were dam-
aged.

The maid took half an hour to an-
swer the bell, and the "hot water,"
when it did arrive, was cold. At table
d'hote the Grauers were always served
with the last portion. The conierge
"did not know" of any interesting
trips in the neighborhood, and was gen-
erally "busy" when they descended to
the hall. Complaints to the manager
were futile.

Herr Grauer, who persevered with
his three weeks' tour to his unpleasant
end, sums up his experiences as in-
cluding the following:

Lost three trains; luggage unable to
be found.

Had four pairs of boots, two being
new, ruined; "cause unknown."

Two suits of clothes, one dress, three
blouses mysteriously contracted ink
stains.

Herr Grauer now believes that tip-
ping is a necessary evil, with a still
long life.

Finda Lake of Quicksilver.

A lake of quicksilver, covering an
area of more than three acres and
having a depth ranging from ten to
fifty feet, has been discovered in the
mountains of the State of Vera Cruz,
Mexico, says the New York World.
The value of the product is estimated
at many millions of dollars.

The news of this discovery was
brought to the City of Mexico by C. A.
Bungl, a reputable mining man, who
declared he was suffering from mer-
curial poisoning from having passed
much time investigating the extent of
the lake and coming in contact with
the quicksilver. He went to Santa
Rosalia springs in the state of Chi-
huahua, where he took a course of
treatment for his ailment. He returned
to Mexico City several days ago
fully restored in health.

Mr. Bungl interested F. Lagerwall,
a wealthy iron manufacturer of Swe-
den, who is now in Mexico on business,
and J. B. Feelin, of New York, who
accompanied Bungl to the state of
Vera Cruz and proved the truth of his
discovery.

This lake of quicksilver has been
known to the Indians of that locality
for many generations. It is situated
far up in the mountains in an almost
inaccessible position. Its surface is
partly covered by stones. It is be-
lieved that volcanic action in the moun-
tains above smelted the quicksilver
out of the cinnabar ore and that it ran
down and filled this depression.

Lagerwall and Feelin have agreed
to provide the capital for the opera-
tion of the rich find. A tunnel will be
driven through the base of the moun-
tain and the quicksilver will be
brought down by means of gravity.

The Boston Maid.

She was a Boston maiden of uncer-
tain age, and she was telling some girl
friends of an encounter with a harm-
less garter snake, but in the narrative
she had used only the word snake.

"But what kind of snake was it?"
asked one of the inquisitive girls.

"I believe—ur—it was—ur—what you
might call a—ur—hose supporter
snake!"—Yonkers Statesman.

Shifting His Course.

"We will carefully avoid passing over
Pittsburg," said the sky pilot as he con-
sulted the current meter.

"Then you entertain some prejudice
against that city?" inquired the passen-
ger.

"Oh, no," replied the pilot, "but I do
so awfully hate to get the car smudged
up."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought has borne the signa-
ture of Chas. H. Fletcher, and has been made under his
personal supervision for over 30 years. Allow no one
to deceive you in this. Counterfeits, imitations and
"Just-as-good" are but experiments, and endanger the
health of children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Pare-
goric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It
contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic
substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms
and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind
Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation
and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the
Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep.
The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 31 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

When in SEATTLE Dont Fail to Visit

LUNA PARK

The nation's greatest play ground on the Pacific Coast

We sell to
others
Why not
to you.

Watches by
catalogue
at small
profits.

WALTHAM WATCH, 15 size (man's size),
15 jewels, bracelet, hairspring, compensated
balance, gilded plates, stem wind and set
open face, in Crown gold filled, engraved
case, warranted 20 years, or solid nickel-
silver plain case. These cases are seven
front and back.

20 year Crown case, open face..... \$9.50
Nickel-silver case, open face..... 6.25
With our written guarantee.

SEATTLE WATCH COMPANY,
303 People's Bank Bldg.,
Seattle, Wash.

Reference: People's Savings Bank, Seattle.

Short Suggestions.

To cover the pan in which fish is
cooking will make the flesh soft.

All lard to fry fritters and doughnuts
must be very, very hot before putting
in the batter.

Black lead mixed with vinegar will
be found to give a specially good polish
to the kitchen stove.

Rub over new tinware with lard and
thoroughly heat it in the oven before
using it, for thus it is protected from
rust.

If, when using lemon for flavoring,
you need only half a one, put the other
half on a plate and cover with a glass
tumbler. This excludes the air and pre-
vents it from drying up or getting
moldy.

When cleaning knives add a little
carbonate of soda to the bathbrick on
the board, for then they will polish
much quicker.

Ink stains on silver or plated articles
may be removed with a paste made of
chloride of lime and water. This should
be left on for a little while and then
washed off in warm water.

Boy—Sixpen'orth o' cod liver oil,
please

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1908.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY
GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
One Year, in advance \$2.00
Six Months " 1.00
Three Months " .75

ADVERTISING RATES
Professional Cards, per month \$1.00
Display, per inch " 1.00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
6 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

INVESTIGATIONS, ETC.

Charges have been filed against Captains Farrer and Hamilton, the two captains who commanded the fish-boats Hattie Gage and Kayak, placing upon them the blame for the loss of life with the Star of Bengal a few weeks ago; and an investigation of the affair will soon be made before Inspectors Whitney and Newhall at Juneau.

If it is found that the two captains were at fault, the least that they can be punished will be the forfeiture of their licenses, and it is possible that they can be given a life sentence in prison.

Let's look into this matter and see what conclusions we draw from the facts.

Captain Farrer has been for the past eighteen years in the employ of the Alaska Packers' Association, this long service indicating that the Association had more than ordinary confidence in his ability. During this eighteen years, Capt. Farrer has had his vessels in some very rough waters, and also in dangerous places, but NEVER HAD A SINGLE ACCIDENT—a record of which a very few Alaskan captains can boast. This record is due to the fact that Captain Farrer possesses a thorough knowledge of navigation, coolness and caution, three of the chief requisites of a captain in Alaskan waters.

This writer does not personally know Capt. Hamilton, but from all we can glean our inference is that he is thoroughly capable.

The steamers commanded by the two captains were not intended to be used as tug boats. The Hattie Gage does not even carry a towing bit, the mizzen mast being used for that purpose. In addition to this fact, she was badly out of repair, and had, two weeks before the wreck, been ordered to go out of commission until the requisite repairs could be made to place her in a fit condition to carry fish in the inside waters. In her condition at the time of the wreck, she could not be expected to withstand the fearful strain of towing a heavy ship to sea, the same as could a boat built for that purpose; and it is no wonder that her standing rigging carried away when the big tow went to lunging against the hawser.

The Kayak, while being in good repair, was also a fish carrier, pure and simple, and not intended to be used for towing ships to sea. Her wheel being out of water most of the time, she could not develop speed sufficient to render the steering gear of much use.

The Alaska Packers' Association is a big concern, and has millions of dollars invested in Alaska. It maintains a number of canneries in Alaska, and annually places on the market hundreds of thousands of cases of salmon, from which it reaps a financial reward of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

This corporation has the same traits of selfishness and greed which characterizes a great majority of corporations. It enjoys immunity, to a great degree, from an observance of certain clauses of the law. Every one of its canneries

violates law every year, and there is little doubt that all the traps operated by the corporation make an occasional haul on the closed day in order to keep the canneries running full time. These facts have nothing to do with the wreck, but are cited simply to show the methods employed by this greedy outfit in order to get the lion's share of the profits while the supply of salmon lasts.

This corporation is reputed to force its steamer crews to work over time, in direct violation to the navigation laws, and coercing the men into silence by fear of losing their jobs. If this report be true, it is plain felony. Yet the corporation goes unpunished.

At the time of the wreck the tug Chilkat was lying within a few hours' run from Wrangell. She is equipped with powerful machinery and is in every way capable of towing any ship. Had this boat been sent here to tow the Star of Bengal to sea, the wreck would not have occurred, and all the unhappy circumstances in connection with it would have been averted. But this would have probably have reduced the dividends of the corporation one tenth of one cent on each share of stock. And in its greed for pennies this corporation sent dollars to the bottom of the sea, to say nothing of the scores of human lives.

Now, in placing the blame for this catastrophe, does this grasping outfit come out honestly and say that the ship was not safe behind the two boats, one of which had been ordered into the repair shop? Not yet! But in seeking to escape the punishment that belongs to it the Alaska Packers' Association sneaks around behind the claim that Captain Farrer and Captain Hamilton are cowards.

If the official investigation of the facts relating to this wreck does not bear out the assertions here made, Captains Farrer and Hamilton will be the sufferers, not us.

We trust, however, that justice will be done, and the really guilty given the limit of the punishment so richly deserved.

GIVES CREDIT TO ADVERTISING

Many great business men will admit that they owe much of their success to advertising, but it is rather unusual for a great firm to come out boldly and bid for trade on the ground of its wide-spread advertising.

In a special midsummer letter to their trade, however, the great Chicago shoe firm of Selz, does exactly this very thing.

"We do even more than give and guarantee satisfaction," says the largest makers of good shoes in the world. "We have for years been conducting a great national advertising campaign to hammer the idea of the betterness of Selz shoes into the public mind. We have spent millions of dollars in advertising in the thirty-seven years we have been in business, and we know the money has been so well spent that we are putting \$150,000 as the minimum figure for our 1908 fall campaign alone. Shoe quality, guarantee of wearer's satisfaction, national advertising—these three things are inseparable factors in our success. Without the right goods we couldn't have made good for a long time, but without the advertising we couldn't have made good in a long time, if at all.

"We have backed goods of enduring merit by an enormous and unceasing advertising campaign; that is why more Selz shoes are sold than any other line of good shoes in the world. The advertising is largely responsible."

The Chicago manufacturers are so enthusiastic over advertising that they even make the statement to their dealers that "if you want to do some effective advertising this fall, call on us, and we'll go you the limit."

From standing grain in the field to well baked biscuits in twenty-two minutes was the record made in converting the raw material into the manufactured product at Waitsburg, Wash., a few days ago. This is said to beat the record held by a Minneapolis mill twenty-nine

minutes. The Minneapolis record was made several years ago, and might be improved on at this time, but until the Minnesota farmers begin using combined harvesters and other up-to-date machinery such as has made the Pacific northwest famous, the record will remain west of the Rockies.

A matter which should receive the attention of the Department of Commerce and Labor is that of compelling passenger steamers to carry life boats of ample capacity to carry every passenger. This is really a serious matter, but is dealt with in an indifferent manner. It is no uncommon thing to see a boat starting out with thirty or forty passengers, and only one or two small tenders, about large enough for two persons. Imagine that boat striking an uncharted rock! What would happen of the passengers? Echo answers, what? Passenger boats should be limited to the capacity of their life boats.

That little incident which occurred during the last trip of the Uncle Dan, places Capt. Roy Cole on a high plane in the estimation of the people of the sections served by that boat. Capt. Cole is yet a young man, and will be heard from in higher commands some day.

Boost long and loud!

SERIAL NO. 688
SOLDIER'S ADDITIONAL HOMESTEAD ENTRY BY ASSIGNMENT

U. S. LAND OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, Sept. 19, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that Lewis P. Hunt, whose postoffice address is Markato, Minnesota, the legal assignee of Thomas McCormack, beneficiary under Section 2306, Revised Statutes of the United States, granting additional lands to soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the War of the Rebellion, has applied to enter the lands embraced in U. S. Survey No. 215, situated on the south shore of Shakan Strait, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at Corner No. 1, 15 links above high tide line of Shakan Strait, a stone marked Reg. Cor. No. 1 S. 215, whence U. S. Location Monument No. 5 bears N 8 degrees 52 minutes W. 37.02 chains distant; thence S. 44 deg. 00 min. E. 42.67 chs. to Cor. No. 2, a stone marked S. 215; thence S. 45 deg. 00 min. W. 15.34 chs. to Co. No. 3, a stone marked S. 215; thence N. 44 deg. 00 min. W. 42.57 chs. to Cor. No. 4, on high tide line of Shakan Strait, a stone marked S. 215; thence along said high water mark, (1) N. 67 deg. 00 min. E. 43.30 chs.; (2) N. 43 deg. 22 min. E. 4.80 chs.; (3) N. 33 deg. 00 min. E. 9.10 chs. to Cor. No. 1, the place of beginning. Area, 79.995 acres. Magnetic variation at all corners 33 deg. 00 min. E. as additional to the said McCormack's original homestead on the east half of the southeast quarter of section eight, in township 10 south of range 1 west, which he entered at New Orleans, La., per Homestead Entry No. 8, dated January 17th, 1867.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of the above described tract of land are required to file with the Register and Receiver of the U. S. Land Office at Juneau, Alaska, their adverse claim thereagainst, under oath, during the period of the publication of this notice, or within thirty days thereafter, or they will be barred by provisions of the statutes.

LEWIS P. HUNT,
It is hereby ordered that the foregoing notice be published for the statutory period in the ALASKA SENTINEL, a weekly newspaper, published at Wrangell, Alaska.
JOHN W. DUDLEY,
Register.

Olympic Restaurant

Bando Brothers

Wrangell Marble

.... Works

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, ALASKA

RAW FURS

WE PAY

High Prices for Fine Furs

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Percey's Fur House

Oshkosh, - Wisconsin

SHIP YOUR FURS

TO

BECKER BROS. & COMPANY

176-182 MICHIGAN STREET, CHICAGO

HEADQUARTERS FOR ALASKA FURS

and obtain HIGHEST PRICES

Give us a trial and let us convince you. Send for our Price List, Etc.

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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Compensation strictly confidential. **MARRIOTT** on Patent sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through **MARRIOTT & CO.** receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.

MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York

London, 65 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4, England.

THE CASSIAR

JOHN NORTON, PROP.

Finest of Domestic and Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars

A Strictly First Class House in Every Particular

WRANGELL SHINGLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS

SHINGLES

Buy at Home and Save Freight Charges and Time

Alaska Fish and Cold Storage Co.

Packers and Curers of

Fresh and Frozen Salmon and Halibut

Highest Market Prices paid for Fish

Plant at Kems, Wrangell Narrows, Alaska. Address Communications to Wrangell, Alaska

Hasn't Stopped Yet

That Little 5 Horsepower



in the Launch "SENTINEL"

Always starts off with only a quarter-turn of the fly-wheel and runs

UNTIL THE ELECTRICITY IS SWITCHED OFF

Burns but Little Fuel

Requires but Little Lubricant

Comes Home Without Oars

If YOU want to be able to say the same thing about YOUR engine, get

a JAGER catalogue and pick out a motor for your new launch.

GEORGE SNYDER, Agent, - WRANGELL, ALASKA

WRANGELL SAWMILL

MAN